08/766,607

-9-

RECEIVED **CENTRAL FAX CENTER** 

JUN 2 1 2007

## REMARKS

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are pending in the application. In the Office Action Made Final at hand, those claims are rejected.

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska (UK 2,289,555) in view of Takahara (U.S. 5,436,635). In response to the Section 103(a) rejection, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As claimed, image data received by a hand held wireless telephone is transmitted to the display circuit. The display circuit generates display data which is presented on a liquid crystal display as an image. A light source illuminates the image.

As now claimed, the Applicants employ a power management circuit to control the power consumption of a display circuit. After the image is illuminated, the power management circuit can lower the power consumption of the display circuit until new display data is ready to be presented on the liquid crystal display. The power management circuit is arranged to receive control signals for lowering the power consumption, where the control signals result from signals from the display circuit that are initiated by the display circuit. The power management circuit and the display circuit are connected together and arranged in a configuration that lowers the power consumption in a self regulating manner. Base Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29 have been amended to include this limitation. Support for this amendment is inherently shown and described at least in FIG. 2C as well as on page 14, lines 9-20 of the Specification as originally filed. In addition, Claim 4 has been amended to be dependent upon Claim 1. No new matter is introduced.

For example, referring to FIG. 2C, the power management circuit 123 can receive control signals along line 126 from circuit 122 to lower power consumption of the circuit 120. The power management circuit 123 can control power during display operation, including for example, flash illumination by the backlight during color sequential or monochrome operation. The use of a thin film active matrix circuit can store charge between vertical synchronization pulses which can enable lower power consumption. Since the signals from circuit 122 to the power management circuit are initiated by the circuit 122 and are not originally initiated by a

user, (for example in the cited prior art by adjusting a knob), the power consumption can be considered lowered in a self regulating manner.

In contrast, in FIG. 22 of Takahara, a battery 222 provides power to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223, the display device drive circuit 224 and the reproduction circuit 225. Electrical power to the light emitting tube 211 is provided by the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223. Video signals are provided to the display device 214 from display device drive circuit 224, which in turn receives signals from either the CCD sensor 221 or the reproduction circuit 225.

Takahara modulates the anode voltage to the light emitting tube 211 with a pulse signal, which cycles at 60 Hz to lower the power consumption of the light emitting tube 211, and where the pulse width is varied by manually rotating a variable resistor on the camera (Col. 31, lines 38-40). By varying the pulse width, the quantity of emitted light can be varied proportionately. Using a 50% pulse width, the power consumption of the light emitting tube is said to be reduced to 0.25 W. Adding in the power consumption of the LCD (0.1 W) brings the power to "slightly greater than 0.3 W. (Col. 31, 1. 62.) Consequently, the power consumption is lowered when the pulse width is varied by the manual user initiated external input and is merely a power level setting. There is no lowering of power consumption after the power level setting is made. As a result, there is no structure, capability or suggestion of lowering power consumption in a self regulating manner.

Accordingly, Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara, since neither reference, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a "power management circuit arranged for receiving control signals for lowering the power consumption, the control signals resulting from signals from the display circuit that are initiated by the display circuit, the power management circuit and the display circuit being connected together and arranged in a configuration that lowers the power consumption in a self regulating manner", as recited in independent Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29, as amended. Therefore, Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

08/766,607

- 11 -

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1 2007

CENTRAL FAX CENTER

## **CONCLUSION**

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

Darrell L. Wong

Registration No. 36,725 Telephone: (978) 341-0036 Facsimile: (978) 341-0136

Concord, MA 01742-9133 Date: June 21, 2007